1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION		
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4	IN RE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST		
5	LITIGATION/ Case No. 12-2311		
6	ETNAT FATDNESS BEADINGS (VIA 700M VIDEO)		
7	FINAL FAIRNESS HEARINGS (VIA ZOOM VIDEO) BEFORE HON. SEAN F. COX		
8	United States District Judge 829 U.S. Courthouse		
9	231 West Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan 48226		
10	(Thursday, July 16, 2020)		
11	APPEARANCES: DAVID H. FINK, ESQUIRE		
12	NATHAN J. FINK, ESQUIRE STEVEN A. KANNER, ESQUIRE		
13	GREGORY P. HANSEL, ESQUIRE EUGENE SPECTOR, ESQUIRE		
14	JOSEPH KOHN, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Direct Purchaser Plaintiffs.		
15			
16	KATHERINE DUTCHER, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Defendant Toyoda Gosei.		
17			
18	STEVEN CHERRY, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Defendant DENSO.		
19	ELLEN MAXWELL-HOFFMAN, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Defendant NGK.		
20			
21	JEFFREY AMATO, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Defendant Corning.		
22	LINDSEY R. VAALA, ESQUIRE		
23	Appearing on behalf of Hitachi Autmotive Systems defendants.		
24	FRED K. HERRMANN, ESQUIRE JAMES LERNER, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf		
25	of Defendant Hitachi Metals.		

1		MICHAEL BRODY, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of the Mitsubishi
2		Electric defendants.
3		PAUL VICTOR, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of Hitachi Metals.
4		SHANNON K. MCGOVERN, ESQUIRE
5		Appearing on behalf of Defendant Diamond Electric.
6		HOWARD B. IWREY, ESQUIRE
7		Appearing on behalf of Defendant Aisin Seiki.
8		DANIEL FOIX, ESQUIRE
9		Appearing on behalf of Defendant NGK.
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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation Detroit, Michigan 1 Thursday, July 16, 2020 2 (At 11:15 a.m.) 3 4 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: The Court calls case number 5 6 12-2311, In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation, subpart number 13-1401, the ignition coils matter. 7 Counsel appearing for this matter, can you please 8 state your appearances for the record? 9 10 MR. D. FINK: Your Honor, David Fink appearing as interim liaison counsel for the direct purchaser plaintiffs. 11 12 MR. N. FINK: And Nathan Fink, also appearing on 13 behalf of the direct purchaser plaintiffs, as interim liaison 14 counsel. 15 MR. HANSEL: Good morning, Your Honor. Greg Hansel on behalf of the direct purchaser plaintiffs as one of the 16 interim co-lead counsel. 17 18 MR. KANNER: Good morning, Your Honor. Steve Kanner, also appearing on behalf of direct purchaser 19 20 plaintiffs, as interim co-lead counsel on each of the cases 21 that are being called today. 22 MR. LERNER: James Lerner, appearing on behalf of the Hitachi Metals defendants. 23 MR. CHERRY: Steve Cherry, of WilmerHale, appearing 24 25 on behalf of the DENSO defendants.

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1	MR. BRODY: Michael Brody, appearing on behalf of		
2	the Mitsubishi Electric defendants.		
3	MR. SPECTOR: Eugene Spector, appearing on behalf of		
4	the direct purchaser plaintiffs, one of the co-lead counsel.		
5	MR. KOHN: Good morning, Your Honor. Joseph Kohn,		
6	also for the direct purchaser plaintiffs, one of the interim		
7	lead counsel.		
8	MS. MCGOVERN: Shannon McGovern of Simpson, Thacher		
9	Bartlett on behalf of the Diamond Electric defendants.		
10	MR. HERRMANN: Good morning, Your Honor. Fred		
11	Herrmann appearing on behalf of Hitachi Metals and brake		
12	hoses. I'm not sure if we're at those appearances yet, but		
13	it seems others are appearing for all the proceedings.		
14	THE COURT: Yes.		
15	MR. IWREY: Good morning, Your Honor. Howard Iwrey		
16	on behalf of Aisin Seiki.		
17	THE COURT: All right. Is that it?		
18	MR. AMATO: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeff Amato		
19	from Winston and Strawn, for the Corning defendants in the		
20	ceramic substrates matter.		
21	MS. DUTCHER: Kate Dutcher, appearing on behalf of		
22	the Toyoda Gosei defendants in brake hoses.		
23	THE COURT: I'm sorry, who was that?		
24	MS. DUTCHER: Kate Dutcher.		
25	THE COURT: Got it. Thank you.		

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And Mr. Victor?

MR. VICTOR: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor.

Appearing on behalf of Hitachi Metals in the brake hoses case.

THE COURT: Good morning everybody. Now, most of you have been together on this case for eight years. And of course, I've been on this case for less than eight weeks. So you guys are going to have to help me out a little bit.

I have read all the motions and the responses that are up today. And so Mr. Fink and Mr. Iwrey I did see your e-mails, so why don't you two kind of help me out regarding who everybody is, and identify different individuals as we proceed through these hearings here this morning.

And the first set of hearings are motions for final approval of provisional approved settlements in four component part cases involving ignition coils, brake hoses, ceramic substrates, and valve timing controls.

So is it going to be Mr. Fink or Mr. Kanner? The ball's in either one of your courts.

MR. D. FINK: Your Honor, this is David Fink as liaison counsel. And I will introduce the Court to each of the co-lead counsel that are handling these matters.

As the Court noted, this case has been going on for over eight years. And interestingly and significantly, during that eight-year period, the same group of co-lead

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation counsel and liaison counsel for the direct purchaser plaintiffs have continuously represented the direct purchaser plaintiffs. So with respect to the first part, ignition coils, Eugene Spector from Spector, Roseman & Kodroff, will be presenting our motions to the Court. If the Court would like, I'll be happy to provide a little more information about the history of the case, but I know the Court has had an opportunity to review probably as much as it needs at this point. THE COURT: I'm good right now. Mr. Spector, you may proceed. MR. SPECTOR: Thank you, Your Honor. Eugene Spector on behalf of the direct purchaser plaintiffs, and we're seeking final approval, Your Honor, of four settlements with Mitsubishi Electric, MELCO, Hitachi Automotive or HIAMS and THE COURT: All right, let's go. MR. SPECTOR: I'm sorry. THE COURT: But as we walk through, let's take them one at a time, okay? MR. SPECTOR: Yes, Your Honor. And as you have alluded to our papers, we set forth in detail why all four of these settlements are fair, reasonable and adequate. But let's start with a little bit of the case

history, and that begins when the point of All European Auto

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Supply filed a case in May of 2015 on behalf of direct purchasers of ignition coils.

Now, All European Auto Supply is an auto supply

company located in Ferndale, Michigan, and is one of the largest suppliers of European auto parts in the Midwest. The lawsuit alleged that the defendants conspired to fix, raise, and maintain, and stabilize, rig bids, and allocate the supply of ignition coils sold in the United States.

We've settled with the four defendants. First, with Mitsubishi Electric in September of 2018, Judge Battani preliminarily approved the settlement with Mitsubishi Electric in the amount of \$2,986,486.

Also in September of 2018, Judge Battani preliminarily approved the settlement with the HIAMS defendants in the amount of \$2,000,653.86.

In April of 2019, and in an amended order of May of 2019, Judge Battani preliminarily approved settlement with DENSO in the amount of \$100,000.

And finally, in January of 2020, Judge Battani preliminarily approved the settlement with the Diamond Electric defendants in the amount of \$200,000.

All told, these four settlements amount to almost six million dollars. And at the same time that the Court preliminarily approved the settlements, she provisionally certified four separate settlement classes.

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As I said, the total of the settlements is actually \$5,942,332. The factors that are required to support a settlement like this to be considered are laid out in detail in our briefs and I'll repeat them if the Court would like, but I simply would like to say that this settlement really is a fair, reasonable, and adequate one that was attained through the diligent work of counsel for both the plaintiffs and the defendants.

This is the result of a knowledgeable resolution where the settlement counsel reviewed hundreds of thousands of pages of documents produced by the defendants, met with the applicant for amnesty from the Department of Justice to get interviews and understand how this whole industry worked and this conspiracy worked, investigated the industry, and worked also with our clients in terms of getting industry information and approval of any of the steps that we took.

Settlement class counsel considered all of this information before beginning their settlement negotiations with defendants. The settlement negotiations were conducted at arm's length by counsel that are both very experienced, and very knowledgeable in this business, considered the inherent risks, the uncertainties in the cost of continuing to litigate versus the benefits and certainties provided by settlements.

Class counsel decided that the dollar value of the

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation settlements, coupled with the defendants' cooperation provided really a good justification for these settlements. And that cooperation was important, and would be if this settlement is not approved and we have to go forward and try these cases. That cooperation will be quite valued. And when we sent out notice, we sent out notice and advised 609 identified class members of this settlement, and none objected, and very few opted out. In fact, those statistics we now have final on, we have no objections through the period by which objections had to be submitted to the Court, and we have opt-outs that are identified in our papers. In this case, there are nine opt-outs for this case. So we believe that this response by the class members show that this settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, and should be approved by the Court. THE COURT: Okay. Do any of the defendants in the ignition coils wish to speak? All right, no one. Okay. With respect to ignition coils, the Court finds that the settlement is fair, reasonable, adequate, and should be approved, approves the distribution plans, and certifies the class for settlement.

The Court notes that the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class. The proposal resolution was negotiated at arm's length, and the

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation
      relief sought for the class is adequate, taking into account
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      the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal, and the
      effectiveness of a proposed method of distribution. And the
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      proposal treats class members equitably relative to each
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      other.
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               And so the Court will grant the motion regarding
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      ignition coils.
               Any other issues regarding ignition coils?
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               MR. SPECTOR: Yes, Your Honor. We have also pending
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      a motion for the approval of the payment of attorneys' fees.
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               THE COURT: Can I do all those motions together?
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      That was my plan. Is that --
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               MR. SPECTOR: Fine, Your Honor. We can go on to the
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      others.
               Absolutely. No problem.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Iwrey, is that agreeable to you?
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               MR. IWREY: Absolutely, Your Honor. So we can go
      through the four final --
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               MR. D. FINK: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. IWREY: -- first.
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               THE COURT: How do you feel about the jury
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      consultant? Okay, go ahead.
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               MR. IWREY: And it's fine with defendants, Your
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      Honor.
              Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Great.
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MR. D. FINK: And Steven Kanner, who is from Freed, Kanner London & Millen is here to present on that motion.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanner, you may proceed.

MR. KANNER: Good morning, Your Honor. I'll try and make this as streamlined as possible since the Court does have our memorandum in support, and is fully aware.

We're here obviously, as with the other cases, seeking final approval of the settlement with Hitachi Metals and Toyoda Gosei defendants.

As we indicated in our memorandum, and as I'll discuss today, we firmly believe that the settlements are fair, reasonable, adequate and merit approval by the Court.

Historically, the complaints were filed in this case in December of 2016 and September of 2019. The plaintiff is Emerald Capital Advisory Corporation, in its capacity as trustee for the FAH liquidating trust.

It filed the suit against Hitachi Metals and Toyoda Gosei on behalf of all direct purchasers of automotive brake hoses. All of these cases today are out of the same general allegations that the defendants conspired to fix, maintain, and stabilize prices, rank bids, and allocate the supply of automotive brake hoses sold in the United States.

With respect to Hitachi Metals, in September of 2017 Judge Battani preliminarily approved the settlement with Hitachi Metals in the amount of \$2.725 million. With respect

to Toyoda Gosei, in January of 2020 Judge Battani preliminarily approved the settlement with Toyoda Gosei defendants in the amount of \$2,266,667.

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In conjunction with the orders preliminarily approving the settlements, the Courts also provisionally certified the proposed Hitachi Metals and Toyoda Gosei settlement classes.

As set forth in the notice report, which is included in the package of materials Your Honor has today, there were reductions to the total amounts based on opt-out requests from certain class members. The Hitachi Metals settlement was reduced to \$1.975 million and the Toyoda Gosei settlement was reduced to \$950,000.

With respect to fairness, adequacy and reasonableness, Your Honor, we believe that these settlements were obtained through diligent hard work of counsel for both plaintiffs and the defendants. Settlement class materials produced by defendants were reviewed. They consisted of thousands of documents that they had produced to the Department of Justice.

We also received cooperation from Toyoda Gosei, which is the leniency applicant, and conducted a thorough independent investigation of the industry.

Class counsel considered all of this information in the settlement negotiations with the defendants. The

negotiations were indeed conducted at arm's-length and were quite robust. They were done by experienced counsel on both sides that considered the inherent risks, and uncertainties and costs, while mitigating versus the benefits and uncertainties provided by the settlement.

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Class counsel determined that the dollar value of the settlements provided ample justification to answer and took the settlements.

Now, this conclusion is supported by the fact that in response to our notice we received no objections to the class settlements and only two opt-outs for one defendant and one opt-out for the other -- Toyoda Gosei had -- I'm sorry, two opt-outs, General Motors and Toyota. I'm sorry. I'm incorrect on that.

Hitachi had the two opt-outs, General Motors and Toyota, and Toyoda Gosei had only one opt-out and that was Toyota.

With respect to notice, Your Honor, notice was proper, satisfied due process.

You understand all the rules, and I don't have to go through, I don't believe, the requirements of Rule 23 with respect to notice and the identities of the various entities. I can tell the Court that on February 7th the claims administrator mailed all notices to potential members of the settlement class identified by the defendants. That notice

was posted and remains posted on a website dedicated to this litigation.

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On February 17th summary notice of proposed settlements were published in Automotive News, an online or — an online banner notice, I should say, appeared over a three-week period on www.autonews.com, the digital version of Automotive News and an informational press release was issued nationwide by the PR Newswires Autowire publication that targets industry, the auto industry trade publications.

I would also inform the Court that both Hitachi
Metals' and Toyoda Gosei's counsel have informed us that they
have fulfilled their obligations under the Class Action
Fairness Act by giving direct written notice to the
appropriate federal and state officials.

We do believe that the settlements are fair, adequate, and reasonable. I think we have made it clear in our papers that we satisfy the other elements of Rule 23(a)(1) through (4) of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy.

With that in mind, you know, and noticing that again there have been no objections, we do believe that this case is appropriate for your determination of granting approval for the final settlement.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, sir.

Does anyone wish to speak on behalf of the

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation defendants on brake hoses? 1 2 MR. HERRMANN: Your Honor, Hitachi Metals has nothing to add. 3 4 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. 5 The Court finds that the settlement is fair, 6 reasonable, and adequate, and it should be granted, the final 7 approval, the approval of Distribution plans, and we'll certify the class for purposes of settlement. 8 9 The class represented and class counsel have 10 adequately represented the class. The proposal was 11 negotiated at an arm's-length. The relief provided for the 12 class is adequate, taking into account the cost, risks, and 13 delay of trial and appeal. The effectiveness of any method 14 of -- the effectiveness of the proposed method of 15 distribution, as well as the processing of the class member 16 claims. And the proposal treats the class members equitably relative to each other. And therefore the motion is granted. 17 18 Any other issues on brake hoses? No? 19 Mr. Fink? 20 MR. D. FINK: I apologize, Your Honor. The next 21 matter I believe is ceramic substrates, and Greq Hansel of 22 the of Preti Flaherty firm will be presenting on the final approval motion. 23 24 MR. HANSEL: May it please the Court, good morning 25 again, Your Honor.

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I want to thank Your Honor for holding this hearing by Zoom. It really enables all of the parties and the Court to move the case forward under all the circumstances that we're living in now in these extraordinary times. And we really appreciate justice moving forward, even though we're all dealing with coronavirus. So thank you for that.

I was not much of a car guy before I got involved in these cases, but I did learn that a ceramic substrate is a honeycomb-like structure that is the main ingredient in the catalytic converter which cleans the exhaust of a car, and it's the most expensive ingredient in a catalytic converter. And so that's what the part is that I'm talking about.

This part, there were three defendants. And after filing the complaint on behalf of our client, Airflow Systems, Inc. we were faced with motions to dismiss, both a collective motion to dismiss, and an individual motion to dismiss on behalf of DENSO. Direct purchasers responded to those. We did have other contested motions.

And we eventually obtained a large volume of documents which were seized by or produced to the Department of Justice by the defendants. And we received cooperation from the amnesty applicant in this case. So eventually, through a great deal of investigation, hard work, analysis, and motion practice, we began to negotiate settlements with these defendants. The first settlement reached was with NGK

in the amount of \$10.2 million; the second settlement was with DENSO in the amount of \$100,000; and the third was with Corning in the amount of \$7 million. So the total amount of these three settlements is 17.3 million.

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The first two settling defendants each agreed to provide cooperation against the remaining defendants. And as Mr. Spector noted, if the settlements were not approved, we would still need that cooperation today, and we believe that cooperation is a vital element, a valuable element of settlements, which gave us more negotiating leverage, and ability to prove our case against the non-settling defendant, the last settling defendant.

They were negotiated at arm's-length after a full investigation. The negotiations took place over many months. In the case of two of the settlements, distinguished mediators were involved. As the Court is aware, Judge Battani initiated a mediation program in this case. And in this antitrust bar, many of the lawyers are able to negotiate settlements directly just on a bilateral basis between two parties without a mediator.

But we've also had the benefit of some very fine mediators who have facilitated the parties reaching settlements, and that was certainly true in the case of ceramic substrates.

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In the DENSO settlement, the mediator was James

Quinn from New York, and with the Corning settlement, the

mediator was Eric Green from Boston. And they are two of the

leading mediators in the United States and they're familiar

with antitrust law. And they really helped us, you know,

after many months and a lot of bumps in the road, helped us

reach these settlements.

The relief provided to the class is significant, \$17.3 million, plus cooperation. It's very valuable.

The distribution plan, which is also part of our motion for final approval, is very straightforward and equitable. It's a pro rata distribution plan according to each class member's purchases of the correct products during the class periods.

And it's also -- it benefits the public interest to approve these settlements, because it will conserve judicial resources, resolve difficult litigation, and provide a benefit to the class members.

The notice process complied with Rule 23 and due process. Notices were mailed to 237 potential class members. A lot of courts have observed that mailing notice directly to a class member is sort of the gold standard.

And then, as kind of a backup method, there's also significant publication notice that we did in this case, including in Automotive News, both the paper and electronic

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation versions. Also Autowire through PR Newswire.

And as the Court is aware there is an official website called autopartsantitrustlitigation.com. This website was set up by the direct purchasers with the approval of the Court. And on this website can be found all of the direct purchaser settlements. A lot of the key papers are — you can just click on a link and read the papers. And it's a great vehicle for providing notice to class members. So the notice was robust.

The Court, under Judge Battani, under her watch, granted preliminary approval to all three of these settlements. But as the Court is aware, there is a higher standard for final approval, and we believe that higher standard is satisfied in this ceramic substrates case.

Numerosity, there are 237 entities to whom we've provided notice, and joinder of all of them would be extremely impracticable and onerous in individual litigation. There are common issues, and those common issues predominate.

I'll cover both of those points in one. So the same set of core operative facts and theory of liability applies to each class member. Those issues include whether the defendant has entered into an illegal conspiracy to artificially fix prices of ceramic substrates; whether that conspiracy caused impact on the class members.

And in this case, each of the class members, if they

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation sued individually, would be required to prove the same wrongdoing. So there are common issues, and they do predominate.

Typicality. Our client, Airflow Catalyst Systems,
Inc. is typical. They are a direct purchaser from defendants
in this case. They happen to be a very engaged plaintiff,
very knowledgeable. And they are typical of the class
members. They bought during the right period of time, they
bought the right product, and they have the same legal claim
as the other class members, which is Section One of the
Sherman Act.

The class representative and the class counsel are adequate, so the adequacy requirement is satisfied. I covered the class representative already. And counsel, the interim co-lead counsel for direct purchasers are experienced in this type of antitrust class action litigation.

The class action is superior to individual actions.

It is much more efficient for the Court to resolve what really amount to hundreds of claims in a single proceeding, rather than have a multiplicity of separate lawsuits with the possibility of inconsistent results.

The reaction of the class after receiving notice has been overwhelmingly positive. Out of the over 200 class members notified, there have only been a total of eight requests for exclusion from the class.

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As the Court is aware, there are actually three different settlement classes we are proposing, one for each defendant. And two of the settlement classes only had four families of -- of requests for opt-outs, one had eight. And there was -- across all three, there was a total of only eight unique opt-outs.

So for all of those reasons, direct purchasers respectfully suggest that the settlements in ceramic substrates are fair, reasonable, and adequate, and request the Court to approve them finally today.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Does anyone wish to speak on behalf of the defendants? Okay.

MR. FOIX: Your Honor, this is Daniel Foix, appearing on behalf of defendant NGK entities. I didn't enter my appearance earlier. I wanted to do that now. I don't have anything to add on the settlement approval.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

All right. The Court finds the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and will grant the final approval, the approval of the distribution plan, and certify the class for purposes of settlement.

The Court finds that the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class. The

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation proposal was negotiated at arm's-length, relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account costs, risks, delay of trial and appeal, the method of distribution will -distributing relief to the class. And the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other. So we will grant your motion. And Mr. Fink the final is valve timing controls, is that correct? MR. D. FINK: That's correct, Your Honor. And Joe Kohn, of Kohn, Swift & Graf who's been co-lead counsel since the beginning, will speak to that. THE COURT: Mr. Kohn? MR. KOHN: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the Court, and let me just echo my colleagues' thanks for hearing us on this matter and this method. The valve timing control devices motion also similarly involves multiple defendants. There were four defendants in the case. If the Court were to grant the approval of these settlements, it would conclude that matter in totality for the direct purchaser class. The first settlements were preliminarily approved by Judge Battani in November of 2018 with the Hitachi HIAMS defendants, and the Mitsubishi Electric defendants. Then in May of 2019, a settlement with DENSO was

preliminarily approved. And then finally, February of 2020,

the final settlement with the Aisin Seiki defendants was granted preliminary approval.

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And our position, thinking, was to not separately notice, but that it made more sense for efficiency for the Court, for the class, for notice costs to continue our negotiations and our efforts in this case until we could conclude the entire case, and then to proceed as we are today.

March 20 of 2020, Judge Battani did approve a notice program similar to the ones that my colleagues have mentioned of the four settlements.

The settlement with Hitachi HIAMS is in the amount of \$1,410,000.

The settlement with Nissan Seiki is \$850,000, Mitsubishi Electric \$359,000, and with DENSO \$100,000, for a total of \$2,719,274. And these settlements also contained cooperation along the way, which Mr. Hansel explained, did provide value as each of those settlements were filed. The remaining defendants saw that that cooperation was being obtained.

As a plaintiff in these cases, there's just the single class representative which is the All European Auto Supply, Inc. which was the class representative in the matter that Mr. Spector spoke to this morning.

The report on the notice program and an appropriate

affidavit from the claims administrator was filed dated June 4, 2020, that day from Ms. Birdsall (phon.) of the Epic Company.

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation

This class had 201 members. I was able to get the list from the records of the defendants there, their sales invoices to these purchasers. It was mailed March 25th and was published April 6th in the Auto News, Automotive News and on the website.

Once again, we're happy to report, as we did in our papers, there were no objections from any class members, and we continued to check up until this morning. There's still no objections. And, you know, a handful of opt-outs that do vary in the different settles.

And that has been the history in this case, that the OEMs and other purchasers remain in classes frequently, and at different times for different reasons, will choose to opt out. So, for example, in this case, there were four opt-outs from the Aisin Seiki settlement, and four from the Hitachi settlement, plus seven from Mitsubishi, and nine from DENSO.

And there's a schedule of these on a chart that was attached. It's Exhibit Three to the affidavit from Ms.

Birdsall. So it is interesting, for example, that Toyoda opted out of the DENSO settlement, but remains in the other settlement, and the other examples.

So the point I'm trying to make is that these are

sophisticated class members, many of them with inside and outside counsel. And I think that gives extra comfort to us on the issue of the objections. These are obviously class members who can act for themselves. They remain in a class. They opt out if they saw problems with the settlements. They would have the ability to object.

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Our approval motion was filed on April the 24th.

And I know Your Honor is very familiar with the procedures under Rule 23, and we've obviously gone through them at some length this morning, so I won't repeat those. We do rely on our papers.

If I could maybe just highlight a few things about this particular case. We also did receive the Department of Justice documents pursuant to procedures that had been in place from Judge Battani early in the case. This was a case that also involved an amnesty applicant, and we did receive a proffer. We had all the risks that go with class litigation and antitrust litigation generally.

In addition, there were some particular defenses that were raised. Defendant Aisin had a unique defense with respect to the venue of the case pursuant to their sales transaction documents. Two of the defendants' settlements with Hitachi and with DENSO were reached with the help of mediation.

The DENSO settlement, Mr. Quinn, who Mr. Hansel

mentioned, was part of the group that was appointed by Judge Battani. That included Judge Rosen, Judge Weinstein, the JAMS organization. And then the Hitachi settlement was reached with the help of Ken Feinberg, who I would say is a well-known mediator. And we were able to settle the other ones directly with our distinguished colleagues in the defense bar.

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We have the same plan of allocation that has previously been approved by the Court, and we've actually been able to complete some distributions in the direct purchaser cases as this litigation has proceeded. A claim form was included with the notice, and claims have come in. They are being analyzed now by the claims administrator.

So we would respectfully request the Court's approval of the settlement. They are the agreed-upon judgment orders that were negotiated as a part of these settlement documents, carefully negotiated with the defense counsel, and to approve those settlements, to approve the settlement classes, and to approve our plan of allocation, which would conclude the direct purchaser valve timing and control device case.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Kohn.

Does anybody want to speak on behalf of the defense?

MS. VAALA: No, thank you, Your Honor.

MR. BRODY: No, Your Honor.

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation MR. CHERRY: No, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. The Court finds that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and will grant 3 4 final approval, approve the distribution plan, and certify 5 the class for the purposes of settlement. 6 The Court finds class representatives and class 7 counsel had adequately represented class. The proposal was negotiated at arm's length. The relief provided for the 8 9 class is adequate, taking into account the costs, risks, a 10 delay of trial and appeal, the method of distribution, claim 11 processing, and the proposal treats class members equitably 12 relative to each other. Therefore, the motion is granted. 13 So Mr. Fink, and Mr. Iwrey, I believe we move on now 14 to the motions for award of attorney fees, litigation costs, 15 and expenses and service awards. Is that correct? 16 MR. D. FINK: That's correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: And where is Howard? 18 MR. IWREY: That is correct. And I believe none of 19 the defendants have opposed that motion. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Just give me a second here to 21 move my notes around. (Brief pause in proceedings) 22 23 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Fink. I think the first

MR. D. FINK: Yes. The first matter is ignition

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matter is the ignition coils.

coils, and again, Eugene Spector from Spector, Rosen & Kodroff is prepared to present to the Court a request for fees, expenses and an incentive payment.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Spector?

MR. SPECTOR: Thank you, Your Honor. As I've previously said, this is a settlement in the amount of \$5,940,332 which has been reached with the four defendants, and we previously enumerated the amounts with each.

Six hundred and nine individual notices were mailed to potential class members based upon the records of those defendants, who we specifically were able to identify.

Notice was published on our Auto Parts website.

Notice was published in the Automotive News. An information press release was released on our Newswire's Autowire. And after all of that, we have no objections.

And we have a limited number of opt-outs for nine companies, but there were various opt-outs in different cases. There were only seven in the MELCO case, six in the HIAMS case, nine in the DENSO settlement, and four in the Diamond Electric Settlement.

Plaintiffs' counsel has requested a 30 percent fee of the settlement proceeds after deducting litigation costs and expenses. This was also obviously contained in the notice, and there were again no objections and again few opt-outs. We thought that -- we think, and the Court has

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation already found that the settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

We think that the reaction of the class members indicates their broad support for the settlement and for our requests for fee.

We've asked the Court to apply the percentage of the fund method as has been done in all of the other direct purchaser cases in this MDL, because that method conserves judicial resources, and eliminates any need to talk about the reasonableness of rates and hours, and aligns the interests of counsel and the class, and it's typical in this kind of litigation.

Thirty percent is also within the range of other class-action fees awarded in the Sixth Circuit and by this Court in prior auto parts settlements.

Now, as we've alluded to in our presentations on the approval if the settlement, counsel vigorously and effectively pursued the claims on behalf of the direct purchasers. We investigated the facts, we drafted the complaints, we opposed a motion to dismiss, reviewed and analyzed documents, obtained information about claims, negotiated the terms of the settlement, and prepared the settlement documents.

The Sixth Circuit approval factors are laid out extensively in our briefs, that we did obtain a valuable

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation benefit for the class, almost \$6 million.

And the value of the services that were rendered by counsel in this lodestar cross-check confirms a reasonable fee. The percentage — lodestar percentage multiplier that we're seeking right now as of the time put into the case through April 30th is 1.1 times our lodestar, and which is well within the range of reasonables and approved by courts in this district and by this Court.

The allocation -- we ask that the Court authorize interim lead counsel to allocate the fee among the law firms that have contributed to the result. Generally that's what's done and that's basically because we're the ones who know who did what and how that contribution helped benefit the case.

As for the litigation costs and expenses, we've excluded telephone, fax, and internal copying costs as have been requested to do by Judge Battani in these cases, and are asking for a reimbursement of \$27,485.69.

And the other request that we have at this point is for a service or incentive award to the class representative All European in the amount of \$25,000.

Now, I'll tell you that All European was not promised an incentive award. Settlements were presented to it and discussed with the representatives of All European and approval was sought from them without any mention of an incentive award. The requested incentive award is a

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reasonable one lower than in some cases and not unusual. And
the class representative has devoted some significant time
and effort to this case.

The assistant counsel, in developing our overall
understanding of the automotive parts industry, and coils in

particular, discussed collecting documents for review and potential protection to the defendants. They've discussed preservation of electronic and hard copy documents and implemented a plan to do that, reviewed pleadings and kept apprised of the litigation, reviewed the settlement details

I think, under all those circumstances, considering that there have been no objections here, we would ask the Court to award the fees and expenses, and the incentive award we've requested.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Spector.

and conferred with counsel to determine whether the

requirements were in the best interest of the class.

Does anyone wish to speak on behalf of the defense on this issue?

MR. IWREY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The Court finds that the request of the award for attorney fees are reasonable under the circumstances. The Court will grant the percentage of the fund approach. The Court finds, and has considered the value

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation of the benefit rendered, society's stake in rewarding attorneys who provide such benefits in order to maintain an incentive to others whether the services were undertaken on a contingent fee basis, the complexity of the litigation, the professional skill and standing of the counsel involved on both sides, as well as the value of the services on an hourly basis. Those are the remaining factors. So that motion here is granted. And Mr. Fink, can we now move on to brake hoses? Mr. Fink, yes, Your Honor. Mr. Kanner MR. FINK: will speak to fees regarding brake hoses. MR. KANNER: Thank you, Your Honor. Once again, I'll echo the comments of my colleagues. We do appreciate your holding this meeting with so many attorneys on Zoom in order to move the wheels of justice. do appreciate it. And --THE COURT: Yes. And --MR. KANNER: -- the remaining cases with Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Kanner, I have it pretty easy because all I have to do is click it on. But it's actually Jennifer McCoy, our docket manager that's stuck putting this all together. So we should really think her. MR. KANNER: Well, on behalf of all plaintiffs' counsel, we do appreciate it. THE COURT: I'm sorry for interrupting you. You may

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation proceed.

MR. KANNER: No, not at all, Your Honor. Sometimes kudos have to be given to the right people before we get into it, and I do appreciate it.

Moving ahead though, the direct purchaser plaintiffs as you're well aware, respectfully request to award again a fee of 30 percent after deduction of reimbursed litigation costs and expenses. In this particular case, the litigation costs totaled \$11,575.06. And as with the previous case, we also seek an incentive award to the class representative in the amount of \$25,000.

If I can give a brief presentation of some of the details that were handled in this case, I think it would help further Your Honor's understanding of the efforts that went into producing this result.

As in any case, we began this with a detailed investigation of the brake hoses industry, which included obtaining experts on the manufacturing side, the business, and the sales sides of the industry.

We, as you might expect, drafted the initial and amended complaints after conferring with experts. We conducted any number of meetings with counsel representing the amnesty applicant to obtain information and cooperation to use in prosecuting the case, and with the non-amnesty defendant working out not just the details and obtaining

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documents, but to resolve the case. We conducted extensive

negotiation with both defendants to ultimately resolve these

cases.

We drafted the materials in conjunction with the settlement agreements, the notices, the orders, the preliminary and final approval of the motions and the briefs.

With respect to the documents produced, not only did we review those and analyze them, but they were all coded into a database which was usable and critical in prosecuting these cases.

Finally, we worked extensively with the claims administrators to design and send out the class notices which you've heard about, the claim forms, and to create and maintain the settlement website.

As an ongoing principle in these cases, co-lead counsel avoid duplication of efforts among the attorneys within their own firms and other attorneys working on the cases. Throughout the case we were able to work both cooperatively and officially with both opposing counsel and the Court.

I believe in my initial presentation I covered the timing and details of the class notice, so I don't think, unless Your Honor would request me to do so, that I need to go through those again.

THE COURT: No.

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MR. KANNER: Thank you.

With respect to the reasonableness of attorneys' fees, our motion for award of attorneys' fees describes how the direct purchaser plaintiff counsel have complied with the requirements of Rule 23, requiring notice to the class of attorneys' fees and the opportunity to object.

Historically, as Your Honor has heard before, we've requested a fee based on a percentage basis which the Sixth Circuit has left to -- regularly to the judgment of the District Court.

With respect to the factors considered by the Sixth Circuit, I'll just address a couple of those, and the results achieved would be the first.

We believe that the recovery of this \$2.925 million is a significant recovery in view of the circumstances. As I said, this was originally essentially a \$5 million settlement until the opt-outs were included.

The cross-check analysis used to compare the percentage fee approved with the lodestar reflects a total of 1,675.4 hours of inception of the case through January 31st. Lodestar is based on historical rates, and that comes out to of \$938,161.

Based on the supplemental report filed on July 6, 2020, that 30 percent fee of the current value of the settlement of 2.2 -- \$2.925 million, minus cost and expenses

of \$11,575.06 results actually in a negative multiplier of .87, so ultimately we believe that's extraordinarily reasonable.

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The requested fee, as Your Honor knows, is never a guarantee. Plaintiffs' counsel face a myriad of risks, and while we were optimistic about the outcome of the case, there's always a substantial risk factor.

There was indeed in this case a guilty plea regarding brake hoses to certain customers, but the DOJ doesn't seek recovery for class members who withheld from counsel to do so. And as Judge Battani previously noted, success is not guaranteed where a settling defendant pleads guilty since the DOJ is not obligated to prove impact or damages. I can discuss societal benefits, the complexity of antitrust cases, but I believe Your Honor is well aware of those.

We do seek the Court's authority to determine the fee allocation of most of the attorneys. As you previously heard, it makes sense for interim counsel to do so because we have the best analysis of what the relative contributions of various counsel were.

With respect to reimbursement of costs, as I said, we do seek reimbursement of costs and expenses in the amount I've designated, and those costs are itemized on the declaration attached to Exhibit One, and they were all

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation necessary to prosecute this case.

Honor.

With respect to the incentive award, as Mr. Spector previously indicated, no promises were made to the plaintiff. A significant amount of time was devoted by the plaintiffs' representative to assist prosecution analysis of this case. So we do believe that a \$25,000 incentive reward would be appropriate.

And I will close, Your Honor, by indicating that we have received no objections to the request for fees as sent out in the notice.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Kanner.

Anybody on behalf of the defense wish to speak?

MR. HERRMANN: Hitachi Metals has nothing, Your

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Herrmann.

The Court finds that the request for attorney fees are reasonable under the circumstances. The Court grants the request to use percentage of the fund approach. The Court has considered the value of the benefit rendered, society's stakes in rewarding attorneys who provide such benefits in order to maintain an incentive to others, whether the services were undertaken on a contingent fee basis, the complexity of the litigation, the professional skills, standing of counsel involved on both sides, and the value of the services on an hourly basis. The motion is granted.

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And last by the way, Mr. Kanner, we were talking about kudos earlier on. I would like to thank Nate Fink, as well as Howard Iwrey for helping, getting this hearing off the ground. Both of you were very helpful. Thank you very much.

MR. KANNER: Thank you.

MR. IWREY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Nate Fink, not David Fink.

MR. N. FINK: Oh, I heard you.

THE COURT: I guess we are next going to hear from Mr. Hansel.

MR. HANSEL: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. HANSEL: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Greg Hansel for direct purchaser plaintiffs.

Direct purchaser plaintiffs respectfully request an award of attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and incentive payments for the class representative in the ceramic substrates case.

As we discussed earlier, just before Your Honor's approval of the motion for final approval of the settlements, the ceramics substrates settlements total \$17.3 million with Corning, DENSO, and NGK, three defendants. And this series of settlements will conclude the direct purchaser action in the ceramics substrates part. So it's another part, you

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know, that we can check off here, and that helps move this entire MDL towards closure.

We don't know what Judge Battani might have promised you, Your Honor. We don't know if she promised you that the case would somehow efficiently resolve, but we are doing everything we can to seek resolution, either by settlement or litigation of the entire MDL. And there is a certain satisfaction after doing this for over eight years to close out a single part, and that's what we're doing with ceramic substrates and others.

THE COURT: Mr. Hansel, there was no promises made.

As a matter of fact, it cost me a dinner. So go ahead.

MR. HANSEL: So our request again is for 30 percent using a percentage of the fund approach. And that was included in the class notice that we described earlier and I won't repeat all of the forms of notice. The key point being that there have been zero objections to the notice, and very few opt-outs.

In our brief, we cite the *Sheick* case, 2010 Westlaw 4136958 at page 22 from the Eastern District of Michigan in 2010, in which the Court held that the scarcity of objections indicates broad support.

It reminds me of the old expression "it's scarcer than hens' teeth." And there have, indeed been no objections to this settlement or this fee application, and application

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation for expenses, and incentive awards.

I want to note that the same standards described by my co-counsel apply. The request -- the settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate, as the Court has found. The reaction of the class has been favorable.

The historic use of the percentage of the fund method in this district and this circuit, the benefits of that include to conserve judicial resources, eliminate disputes about the reasonableness of rates and hours, to align the interests of counsel with the interest of the class, and is typical in this type of litigation. And it's within the range of other class action fees in this district and this circuit.

Direct purchaser counsel vigorously and effectively pursued the case on behalf of Airflow Catalyst Systems, Inc. and the class. We investigated the facts. We studied the industry. We worked closely with our client. Ceramic substrates are — it's amazing, Your Honor, with all these different auto parts. Every one is a little bit different and ceramics substrates is no exception.

Airflow Catalysts was very helpful in educating us about that particular part of the automotive parts industry. We have reviewed massive amounts of documents and coded them, documents produced to the DOJ, in particular. We investigated, we consulted with experts. We had extensive

arm's-length negotiations through mediators and directly with defendants. We prepared many court papers. We litigated motions to dismiss and other motions.

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I want to just stress another point here. We are up against some of the finest defense firms in the world in this case. So plaintiffs' counsel, we have to bring our best to this case every day. And we never underestimate the difficulty of a case like this. So that's the work we did.

THE COURT: Mr. Hansel, I do know that at least part of the case went up against the Marine Corps seeing Mr. Herrmann over there. Go ahead.

MR. HANSEL: Yes, Your Honor.

So the Sixth Circuit factors, as the Court has noted, include the value of the services on an hourly basis. In this case, the lodestar through April 30 is 3.3 million, which translates into a lodestar multiplier of 1.56, which is well within the range in similar cases, including similar cases in this MDL. The actual request of 30 percent after deducting fees and -- sorry, after deducting costs, and expenses, and incentive awards, the fee request amounts to \$5,171,087.93.

We ask that the Court authorize interim lead counsel to allocate the fee among all of the different law firms who contributed.

We are, as lead counsel, most familiar with what

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation everyone has done to advance the case. The number of hours invested by direct purchaser counsel as of January 31 of this year was 5,672 hours, and we would add to that the hours since then, which we don't have today, but there were additional hours. We are also seeking from the Court an award of litigation expenses in the amount of \$63,040.24, not including telephone, fax, and internal copying. And we are seeking a service award or incentive award to the class representative Airflow Catalysts, Inc. in the amount of \$25,000. They have been very helpful, and diligent, and I might add are extraordinarily knowledgeable about the science behind catalytic converters and ceramic substrates, which is actually really helpful in understanding issues in the lawsuit. They spent a lot of time with counsel. They assisted us in many ways. We kept them apprised. They were not promised an incentive award, and they've been a stalwart class representative. So we request that incentive payment. And then I'll just conclude by saying again there have been no objections, and that is a strong indication of support from the class. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you.

Anything further from the defense? Okay.

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The Court will grant the motion. The Court finds that your request for attorney fees are reasonable under the circumstances. The Court grants request to use a percentage of fund approach. The Court has considered the Ramey factors, has considered the value of the benefit rendered, society's stakes in rewarding attorneys who provide such benefits in order to maintain incentive to others, whether the services were undertaken on a particular fee basis, the complexity of the litigation, professional skill and standing involved on both sides, and the value of the services on an hourly basis. The motion is granted.

And, last but not least, I believe it's Mr. Kohn.

MR. KOHN: That's correct, Your Honor. Joseph Kohn again for the direct purchaser's in the valve timing control case. If Your Honor, please, I would like to simply incorporate, if I may, the arguments of my colleagues bringing up the rear here as I am, with respect to the legal standards and the case law with respect to these issues, and again, just touch on them, the particular specifics of this case.

We seek a similar order which would direct that the lead counsel allocate the fees among all counsel. There were a total of eight firms in the action, including the five firms that you see here today; three additional firms. We all worked cooperatively together on the matter.

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation

The total settlements again amounted to \$2,719,274. We are requesting reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses of \$22,208.59. And the details of those are set forth in the particular affidavits and summaries from each of the law firms.

We then are respectfully requesting the Court award a 30 percent fee as you have approved in these other matters this morning, from the amount, after deducting the costs first, and that would produce a fee of \$809,119.62.

The time in this matter was principally spent on a number of items. One, the review of the Department of Justice documents. Secondly, there was a motion practice, including, as I mentioned earlier, some unique motion issues relative to defenses that — I think Defendant Aisin was asserting, which also related to issues involving the extent of the class period, which did involve some extensive briefing, and actually had prepared complaints to be filed in other jurisdictions pursuant to their defense, which was then part of our settlement negotiations with them, and then obviously the preparation of all the settlement documents, the claim forms, the analyses, and et cetera.

The total lodestar in the case which we had updated for the Court is \$1,061,033.25. Therefore, the requested 30 percent fee, if approved, would represent a fractional or a negative multiplier, if you will, of the .76 or 76 percent of

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation that time at the hourly rate.

Again, as with the other matters, I'm pleased to report no objections from any of the sophisticated class members that were referred to earlier, and that the 30 percent figure, in addition to the precedent Your Honor has set this morning, and that these rulings is consistent with decisions that remained earlier in this case in the air conditioning systems case, and in the alternator's case, among others, and the extensive list of cases we included in our briefing.

With respect to the incentive award, we request respectfully in this case a \$25,000 award to the class representative. All European Auto Supply did everything needed, everything requested of it, and as in some other cases, it was the sole plaintiff.

There have been incentive awards in various cases in the auto parts and in other ligations where there are a number of plaintiffs. So that this \$25,000 payment is the sum total of any incentive award. And if they had not stepped forward and undertaken the burdens and everything that went with it, there would have been no recovery of any kind for the class members. And again, that \$25,000 award is in line with some other decision, including the power window case, and less awards in some other cases, including the wire harness case where there was much more extensive requirement

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In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation of the class representatives. So I believe that's the appropriate number for this matter. So again, unless Your Honor has other questions for me, we would respectfully rest on our papers and request Your Honor's approval. THE COURT: Thank you Mr. Kohn. Anyone from the defense? MR. IWREY: Nothing from Aisin Seiki, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Great. All right. The Court finds that the request of attorney fees is reasonable under the circumstances. The Court will grant the request, the percentage of the fund approach. The Court has considered the value of the benefit rendered, society's stake in rewarding attorneys who produce such benefits in order to maintain an incentive to others, whether the services were undertaken on a contingent fee basis, the complexity of the litigation, professional skill and standing of counsel involved on both sides, and the value of the services on an hourly basis. So the motion is granted. Any other issues for me today, Mr. Fink or Mr. Iwrey? MR. D. FINK: Yes, Your Honor. There is one issue I

just called to the Court's attention, and that is, that

although we had, pursuant to the procedure Judge Battani established, we had submitted orders, eight orders earlier. We have since submitted eight revised orders which update the orders regarding -- well, first of all, of course, the name of the Court and the name of the judge, the details about opt-outs, and the accurate percentage on the lodestar multiplier.

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So I assume that Ms. McCoy has seen those, but I just want to make sure that the Court is aware, of course Nate, who will be getting an appropriate partnership share increase, can speak to the details since he submitted them.

THE COURT: It's my understanding that -- I'm aware of the original orders and the revised orders. I have to work through that because in my conference table next door there's a lot of paper on this file, and basically as you know the Court has been shut down and I've been unable -- I've got the papers right now. So I think that Howard and I and my staff will have to kind of get the revised orders entered. And I don't know if there's any further tweaks or not. I've just got to work my way through the paper.

I understand how much everyone wants these orders entered, and believe me, it's my plan to get them entered as soon as possible, but we're probably going to need some more help from Nate and Howard, okay?

MR. IWREY: Not a problem.

In Re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation THE COURT: Anything else before we close? All 1 2 Thank you very much. See you later. right. 3 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Court is in recess. 4 (Court in recess at 12:41 p.m.) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 CERTIFICATION 15 I, Marie J. Metcalf, Official Court Reporter for the 16 United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, 17 Southern Division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of 18 Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify 19 that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings 20 in the above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set 21 forth. 22 I do further certify that the foregoing transcript 23 has been prepared by me or under my direction. 24 August 12, 2020 s\Marie J. Metcalf 25 Marie J. Metcalf, CVR, CM (Date)